

STUDY OF DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS IN USE OF ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS FOR APPENDECTOMY IN A HOSPITAL IN SIDOARJO

Amelia Lorensia*, Endang Wahjuningsih*, Gloriawan Wijokongko**

*Lecturer, Pharmacy Faculty of Surabaya University, Surabaya, Indonesia

** Student, Pharmacy Faculty of Surabaya University, Surabaya, Indonesia

amelia.lorensia@gmail.com

Background:

Antibiotic prophylaxis is used to reduce risk of complications of postoperative wound infections after appendectomy surgery. Timing of antibiotic administration and antibiotic selection influence to efficacy of outcomes therapy. Inappropriate use of the antibiotics increases both cost and the selective pressure favouring the emergence of resistant bacteria.

Objective: To study the most frequent drug-related problems from use of prophylactic antibiotics for appendectomy in hospitalized patient.

Method:

This study was retrospective design for hospitalized patient data in 1 year. Data were collected from medical record using purposive sampling methods, including name, age, data of function of liver and patient kidney, antibiotics used, dosage and the price of antibiotics. Then they were evaluated according to some literature.

Result:

Patients involved in this study were 50 patients. The total numbers of drug-related problem events occurred in this study were 106 cases. There were duration of antibiotic prophylaxis administration by 47% of cases and inappropriate of the antibiotic were selected by 44% of cases. All result of outcomes from DRPs observation were resulting in no further morbidity 100 %.

Conclusion:

The most frequent DRPs occur in this study was antibiotic prophylaxis used >24 hours thus increasing the cost and prolonged antibiotic prophylaxis longer than 24 hours does not decrease surgical site infection. The results suggest that education and other methods should be used to encourage adherence to clinical guidelines on surgical antibiotic use, especially on duration of treatment. Increasing surgical volume may facilitate the standardization of clinical practice and improve the quality of health care.

Key words: drug-related problems, antibiotic prophylaxis, appendectomy